THE NEW DELUGE.

Details of the Devastation Caused by the Floods in Austria and Hungary.

THE DANUBE RISES TWENTY-FOUR FEET

The New Bed of the River Endangered.

Scenes at Vienna, Buda Pesth and Other Points.

A Floating Family, Pilots Looking for Church Steeples and Rats in Flight.

HUNDREDS OF HOUSES DESTROYED

Dead Bodies Decomposing.

VIENNA, March 19, 1876. The cry comes from Hungary; for the Danube there has swoilen and expanded to a magni tude equal to that of the broadest parts of the Missis sippi. The inundations in Austria three weeks ago, when the winter suddenly broke up, are as child's play in comparison with the fearful calamity in

IN BOHNMIA, it is true, the low lying quarters of Prague are still Sooded. The Moldavia, that turbulent tributary of the Danube, has changed hundreds of broad acres and in some cases whole estates-into huge lakes, the surface of which the roofs of houses and the tops of quently in the midst of summer, after rain storms and the population are, therefore, accustomed to be on the alert; their houses for the most part are solidly built of stone, and suffer little from the surging waves which rush along the banks of the river.

the greatest sufferers are two railway companies, ose rails, sleepers and embankments have been partially swept away. Nevertheless, \$1,000,000 will sover the whole of the damage done there. These two habitants are the most industrious. THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE DELUGE.

On the 18th of February, just a month ago, after a steadily severe and altogether old fashioned winter, the temperature suddenly changed within the space of few hours from eleven degrees (Réaumur) below freezing point to eight degrees above it. A tremen followed. The telegraph worked day and night. The population was astir. It was not the advent of a genial spring; the first rays of the bright sun toreboded disaster. The snow in the Bavarian Alps, in Upper Austria and in the Bohemian mountains, which were here and there covered to a depth of eighteen feet, suddenly changed into torrents of water, which rolled down from enormous heights, gathering strength from the bed of the Danube and the Bohemian river, Mol-davia, which were still kept by the frost in icy bonds.

With a crash, heard for miles in the dead of night the ice, in many places nine feet in thickness, broke up into huge fields and masses, and began to move slowly. Soon it began to heave and splinter, and, caught by the violent current of the Danube, it sped on swifter and swifter, increasing to a rate of ten miles an hour before it reached the broader bed of the river near

and many an iceberg was formed, some nearly fiftcen sighteen feet above low water, in Hungary to twentyfour feet, and it is at this moment twenty-two feet above its normal height, although the ice passed three weeks ago and has already been engulfed in the Black

sverybody, taught by experience and tradition "handed fown from sire to son," was prepared for precision of a mathematician. The risk likely to be ncurred by every township and village situated within the reach of the river was calculated beforehand fhousands dislodged themselves voluntarily, other thousands were removed by order of the authorities Faluable property, such as was portable, and the few shattels of the poor were carried to places of saioty.

Telegraphic messages came hourly from the Bavarian sorder, bringing information as to the height of the abling the Viennese (for instance) to know almost to the minute the time when the tremendous onward mty and its outlying suburbs. This lasted for days and nights, and then the icebergs swept past in awful majesty, rolling and tumbling and rising again, bury-ing trees and bridges and parts of houses, which they had destroyed on their way. The Viennese had been occupied for five years in trying to regulate the bed of their glorious river. In fact, they have dug a spacious bes broad-broke down many of the bulwarks and

PILLED THE OLD DRY BED AGAIN. save the railway bridges, and the traffic was only in-terrupted for a week. The iron floating ice ship, which winter closes the channel in order to prevent the ice passing through the city, failed to faifil the expectations formed regarding it. It was lifted up high into the air and the ice passed underneath. The latter was, however, crushed, and thus the danger was leg-sened. If the water in the channel had only risen three inches more the whole of the Leopoldstadt would have been flooded fathom deep. For a week soats were placed ready at every doorstep. Through all streets and lanes planks were laid on high posts thus forming a boarded walk along the houses above the possible reach of the flood. After days and nights of anguish the water fell. Of the many

INCIDENTS OF HAIRBREADTE ESCAPES. toad of night, when some iron boats, directed by proteers of the army, were picking up squads of helpless seople who had been suddenly cut off from the world y their houses and homes having been turned into sa. The windows were lit up, and the cries of the dwelles for help were heartrending. The brave fellows of ad blinding foam to this icefield, which burried along a a tramendous speed. They succeeded in saving the beir boats. A minute afterward the ice broke into a sillien of splinters and the house, with its windows ull lighted, slowly disappeared in the huge torrent.

THE OLD EXPOSITION GROUNDS. Although the greatest danger is now over, large porbas of the Prater are still floeded, as are also all the anube islands near this city, together with hundreds stroyed. When the flood was at its highest it reached se steps of the Exhibition buildings of 1873, which are th its square of buildings, will be preserved. The alle and foundations had been happily strengthened scently, it being feared that the water would underem and cause the ruin of the Rotunda. The hole of the broad expanse of acres of the wheat grownding nations, where every village bears a name snored in the history of wars, is still

e borders of Hungary. The same state of things exto along the river southward, to the Sciavonian sors, facing Beigrad, in a total length of 200 miles.
THE INCUMPATION IN MUNICARY.

Since 1826, when half the city of Peeth was destroyed

by floating ice during an innudation, such a catastrophe as the present has been unheard of. The flood has now lasted for three weeks. Only last week the Danube and seven tributaries, breaking through dam and dyke, were rolling their waters into one huge stream, which is covering no less than fifty-five villages with nineteen feet of water. Many a small township is flooded. Houses, long ago deserted, are breaking up here and there, and many are being propped. Until yesterday,

military were picketed on the dykes, which have es caped destruction hitherto. I say hitherto for there is continues-if a new thaw should bring new floods and another of the hurricanes, so frequent in spring, should speed on the work of destruction. The splendid suspension bridge of Pesth is saved, as is another bridge, newly constructed, 600 feet in length. Curiously enough this bridge leads to nowhere; it stands slone over the broad waters, both shores being entirely inundated. The wharfs are still four feet under water. The steamers in the flooded winter port are incessantly keeping up steam and work from their anchors by the rush of the stream, which at this point is making twenty miles an hour. The river is eighty feet deep in places, and to this depth, just below the city, had the ice been blocking it, viz., to the very bottom. This was

Below the city the river opened a new bed for itself which is at present fifteen feet deep. Pumps are con stantly at work to prevent the sewers from bursting. Here and there water had bubbled up from underneath the pavement, Posth being built upon porous sand an no person is allowed to pass the broad and massive able to stand the pressure of the water and may suddealy crumble away. Incalculable is the amount of

now united with Pesth under one administration, both nearly one-third of the houses are describd; only in the top rooms at night do a few ghastly lights indicate the streets the roofs only are above water, and are covered with an immense number of rats. Below the towering lying district called the "Raizenstadt." The "Raizen are of Servian descent, and have always been stand antagonists of the ruling race of the Magyars, who therefore met with little mercy at their hands in the riumphed and was warmly supported by the Sciavo nian element of the people.

The Raizenstadt is flooded throughout to the first floor windows or to the tops of the arched doorways, the yards. Here and there a daring shopkeeper truly risks his life for the profit of business—for the dehis stock in trade of victuals to the first story, and is selling from the window to customers coming in boats is presented by a number of cabs, whose drivers found a place of safety just a little above the surging waters. UNFORTUNATE JEHU.

Cut off from all connection for four days, poor "Jehu" had to use his otherwise perfectly useless vehicle as a house, and has been living upon such gifts of victuals as could be thrown to him from boats. He was found to carry the borses to the land. At another inundated cab stand the coachmen are sitting idly from morning to night and nodding sleepily on their boxes waiting for the great waters to abate. Now and then dash is tried to carry him to his destination. Other districts of the city are suffering greatly—the "Was-serstadt," also Old Buda, a low lying district, and New Pesth, a suburb, only built up ten years ago.

MORE THAN A HUNDRED HOUSES COLLAPSED sized river ships are anchoring, hoping thus to escape their resistible current of the flood. It is expected that ouses more will fall when the water subsides Up to last week 6,030 people were under sholter in the more exposed parts of the river ships and boats are towed along the shore by wire ropes worked by an impossibility for weeks to come. Buda is rich in mineral wells of a high temperature. The "Racozy" has a world-wide fame. Millions of bottles are exported every year. Four grand and splendid bathing estab upon which the old city is built, are nearly destroyed. up by mud and rubbish, and perhaps are spoiled for over. The little

time, with its fine park, its matchless Pompeian bathing establishments, newly built mansions and villas, is a picture of desolation. Many an old tree fell a victim to the sheets of ice, which cut through the The beautiful veranca of granite and the costly flower garden fronting it are destroyed. There, in the Vienna exhibition year, the city of Buda-Peath gave a welcome and a banquet to the representatives of the foreign press-American, English, French and German. All those lovely retreats and leafy roofs, whence issued the heart stirring music of a national gypsy orchestra, which was waited to your ears by the gentle breeze of a summer evening—all this is now a howling wilderness. The waves are roaring through the branches of costly exotic trees, under which then reposed the foreign guests

who have lost shelter and home, are being fed at pub-lic expense, 7,000 at Buda-Pesth alona. Many of them were owners of bouses, which have been levelled to the ground or are now tottering to their fall. Hun dreds who have been living in easy circumstances are now reduced to extreme helplessness. The same tale is being repeated along the immense stretch of water throughout Hungary. Only last work, when the water at Buda-Pesth had become calmer, the town of Mohars, down the river, was half destroyed. The name is marked in the history of Hungary as that of misfortune. There, in the year 1562, the Magyars suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the Turks, who consequently ruled over Hungary for nearly 150 years have been swept away by this fleed in one short hour

SIX BUNDERD SQUARE MILES INUNDATED. The whole extent of land under water at the pre time is about 600 square miles, including 1,600,600 acres of tilled or arable land, which means ruined harrest hopes, calculated at 9,000,000 florins. As to

and damage accruing to the whole country, sixteen to twenty millions will hardly suffice to repair it. Not a sunbeam has been visible for three weeks. The sky is lowering, and long lasting rains are pouring down at short intervals, as if there were not enough of this liquid element already. It some townships, situate night is still obeyed, in order that all may be ready for any new emergency, and it is feared that the dykes are waves rippling to the top.

STEAMBOATS OF LAND. Above Buda-Pesth, small propellers are now passing over the inundated country, where the water is quiet and smooth, in order to establish a temporary means of communication between the dwellers of the various villages situate on the dry cases of hilly ground amidst this wilderness of water, which almost seems to be assuming a permanency. The fall is less than half an inch on a dry day, and this is always made up by a power time, after a few bours of rain or a change of wind. Soldiers are picketed on some of the dykes in order to prevent an attack on them by the people who tancy that their misery is caused by the existence of these dykes, and that, if the water there found a conspiracy among such poor, ignorant and despairing people did indeed exist for this purpose. On board of the small propellers the river pilot is useless.

PRASANT PILOTS. A peasant, having an intimate knowledge of every knoll and tree in a district, is standing near the steers-man pointing out where the trunk of a tree, left standweil known to him, lie hidden under the watery sur-face, and are likely to cause a shipwreck to the un-wary navigator. A few days ago twelve men, women and children were rescued who had been clustering

seether on a zmall knoll of ground close to the teeple of a village church, left standing alone. They and not room for all to lie down. The lot was drawn among them every two hours for this privilege. whilst half of them took rest, the other half had to stand. So they passed a whole week on scanty rations and exposed to the cruel winds of a cold March. Three of them died on the spot. Decomposition began, and the survivors, horror stricken and sick of the sight and smell, found no other means of ridding themselves of the dead bodies but by slinging them up to the roof of the steeple, which was effected with great difficulty. They were taken down two days ago for a decent burist

INFINITE SADNESS is spread over the inundated lands. Large tracts will not be fit for ploughing before autumn. The ill-famed Hungarian swamp fever, which tortures the patient in regular intervals, sometimes for nine months, until he succumbs, will no idoubt make terrible ravages among those thousands who are now in utter want and misery. This will enormously swell the list of the dead, which is hitherto small, thanks to the care and promptitude of the authorities, whose activity has been beyond praise. There is a large work left to be done by charity. In nearly every country of Europe subscription lists are being opened with a view to help Hungary in her direst hour of heart breaking desola-

THE NAVAL CONTROVERSY. "A FRIEND OF PEACE" STATES THE CASE OF THE

LINE WITH CLEARNESS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-An article, signed "Constitution," published in your paper a few days since, and necessarily placed in the hands of a great number of readers in all parts, has been read and discussed by a great[many naval officers-among others. Its tone is so personal and its generali-ties so extended as to cause a doubt among them as to ts being written by a line officer of the navy, in whos behalf its claims to speak, but rather by a c allowed to perform their duties connected with the service in which they have been educated and comand custom, without unnecessary interference or collision with surgeons, paymasters, engi-neers or other officers appointed for specific duties and necessarily subordinate when on duty to the commander of the vessel or the line officers carryofficers. In this routine of duty it is the desire and terest of every line officer who claims to be a gen man to concede to his associates of the staff er right, courtesy and consistent privilege, and they tertain no such sentiment toward them, so far as writer's extended observation enables him to assert n and properly never can be. To officer in any service will readily sive to the very existence of eff equires a responsible head to the officer in charge of the deck, his junior (on the pay roll), not recognizing in his punctions sense of humination that through him he merely recognized the flag and a floating section of the nationality of the country to which his allegiance was due and from which his pay was received. In the columns of the press we sometimes recognize the name of one of these titular commodores or captains. It revives an anexiste of a young attache of our country who was presented by our Minister to the great Napoleon as "Colonel —," and being in full uniform, was suppressed by the Emperor's inquiry, "in what batties M. lo Colonel had distinguished himself?" A modest "Mr," in a country where titles abound is certainly more honorable than that of a civil general worn by some "Cromwell guilties of his country's brood." What the people, who pay fiberally for their facilities of defending their honor and protecting their commerce, want is efficiency in every department, subordination and discipline, in accomplishing which in the navy much experience and wisdom have been used, with a result in all our national struggles hitherto creditable to this service. They take little interest in matters of etiquette, and consider the whole discussion as a washing of soiled hear before the public, the benefit of which, if successful, may inure to a much smaller number of officers than now eujoy it, if they fail to remember the old adage, "United we stand, divided we fail."

THE SIX TEARS CLAUSE THE ONLY GRIEVANCE.

NAVY YARD PORTSMOOTH, N. H., March 80, 1876.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEALD:

We, the undersigned line officers on this station, have read with pain the paragraph in your valuable paper of the 29th inst., headed "A Line Officer's Views of the Proper Position of the Staff." We can searcely believe that there is a line officer in the service so lost to all feelings of propriety, good sense and com-mon decency as to have written or expressed such views, and make use of such abusive epithets against our brother officers of the staff. However much we may differ with them in their ambitious efforts to obmay differ with them in their ambitious efforts to obtain high and positive rank—which we think will seriously injure the discipline and efficiency of the service—we would not take from them one particle of the assimilated rank which they now hold by law, excepting the six year clause, which we consider unjust. No set of people on the face of the earth regretted more than ourselves the reopening of this question of stail rank, as we sincerely hoped that the law of 1871, giving them assimilated rank as high as that of commodore (the next highest grade of the navy—that of admiral and vice admiral—having been abolished, after the decesse of the present incumbents, was that. Any one who would express such views and clothe them in such language as expressed in said paragraph is no friend of the line and cannot be overburdened with commou sense.

riend of the line and common sonse.

By giving this prominent notice in your paper you rill greatly oblige, &c., yours, truly,

J. YOUNG, Captain United States Navy.

HENRY ERBEN, Commander United States Navy.

J. D. AMES, Commander United States Navy.

FRAUDS ON ERIE. Rumors have recently been freely circulated about Rumors have recently been freely circulated about some alleged frauds in the purchasing department of the Eric Raifroad Company. It appears that the officers of the company are now investigating the matter, and, judging from a circular that was issued a few days ago, have discovered some truth in the report. The circular announced that J. H. Hardenberg had been appointed purchasing agent, vice Colonel Henry Bowman, removed. It is also rumored that the stories about the scrap iron purchased by S. Doringer, of Paterson, were founded on facts, and that several parties in charge of the old material of the company have been removed. On Sunday last Colonel Honry Bowman was served with an ne excet at his residence in Passaic, N. J., that compels him, under a penalty of \$6,000, to remain in the State. The Colonel has recently purchased a handsome house in Passaic. The investigations will soon be brought to a close, as the officials are on the right track to sift the entire matter.

THE GREAT WESTERN.

The wreckers, under Captain Merritt, of the Coast Wrocking Company, are still briskly engaged in strip-ping the wreck of the steamship Great Western, ashore on Fire Island beach. She is completely broken in two, and the water at high tide flows into her even with the upper deck. The cargo, with the exception of the rag, will be a total loss. At low tide there is twelve feet of water in her.

DOLAN DOOMED.

The Court of Appeals Unanimously Affirm the Decision of the Lower Courts.

WHAT CONSTITUTES MURDER.

of the Law Rebuked. The Question of the Commissionership of

Jurors Virtually Settled.

Legal Technicalities and Absurd Interpretations

ALBANT, April 4, 1876. The decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Dolan, who murdered Mr. Noe, which was handed down to-day, and which by a unanimous vote of the judges affirms the judgment of the lower courts, is of more than usual importance. It virtually puts an end to the doubts entertained as to the legality of the acts not illegal, masmuch as he was de facto Commissioner when juries were drawn since he was appointed, and of interest in the decision for the legal profession at large in the State, however, is the construction the Court puts upon that apparently absurd feature of the law of 1873, which provides that the killing of a human being by a person engaged in "without any design to effect death," shall be murde heinous offence for a person to kill another with design than if he killed "without any design to effect death." The present Legislature, under the belief that murderers might under this clause possibly escape the full penalty due to murder in the first degree have already passed a bill which is now in the hands of the Governor awaiting his signature to become a law, which strikes out of the act of '73 the words "without any,design to effect death," thus putting it beyond the reach of the absurd interpretation wrongfally put upon it by some of the lower courts, and declaring that a man who, while perpetrating a felony, kills another commits murder in the first degree, no matter whether he designs or not to effect the death of his victim. The following is a certified copy of the opinion of the Court as han-

persons to never a grand jurger (see, 10), and he was required to deliver a certified has of the himself of the person of the control of the person of the

Newer, 7 Blackf, 307; State vs. Brooks, 9 Ala., 1; Hardin vs. State, 22 Indians, 347.)

There is abundant answer to that portion of the plea alleging that the annual list of grand jurors was not wholly selected from the point jury lists made out by Taylor as Commissioner of Jurors. It is not denied that the jurors were selected at the proper time and place. We must assume, as there are no allegations to the contrary, that the Board, composed of the Mayor and other officers, met on the first Monday of September, 1875, at the office of the Commissioner of September, 1875, at the office of the Commissioner of September, 1875, at the office of the Commissioner of September, 1875, at the office of the Commissioner of September, 1875, at the office of the Commissioner of September, 1875, at the office of the Commissioner of September, 1875, at the office of the Commissioner of September, 1875, at the office of the Commissioner of September, 1875, at the office of the Commissioner of September, 1875, at the office of the Commissioner of September, 1875, at the office of the September, 1875, at the office of the September of September, 1875, at the September of September, 1875, at the September of September, 1875, at the September of Septemb

if the District Attorney had chosen to join an issue of fact upon the piea he would have known precisely what allegations he would have to meet.

DUNLOY COMMENSIONER DE PACTO.

But a more serious allegation of error is the one that Taylor, who was Commissioner of Jurora, was prevented by dureas from attending upon or supervising the drawing of the Grand Jury for the October term. But here again the allegations of the piea are very meagre and deficient. It is admitted that the jury was drawn by some one. The County Clork may be assumed to have been present, as he was required to draw the petit jury at the same time, and probably also to certify the drawing of the Grand Jury. We must assume that the drawing was at his office; that the other officers required to be present were there; that the belious were prepared, compared and deposited in the Grand Jury box by some one acting as Commissioner of Jurors and claiming the right to act as such; that his action was recognized by the officers who witnessed and were required to witness the drawing; that the jurors drawn were certified to the Sherif by the proper officer, and were summoned by him; that they appeared and were sworn, empanelled and recognized by the Court as the Grand Jury, without any objection from any one. All these facts must be assumed, as none of them are denied, some of them admitted, and all required by the statute. The piea does not disclose how the intry was drawn are no me by whom. There are no second and the court as the drawn of them are the piea does not disclose the court as the grand Jury, without any objection from any one. All these facts must be assumed, as none of them are denied, some of them admitted, and all required by the statute. The piea does not disclose the court as the grand Jury, we have the mean the court as the court as the piea does not disclose the court as the grand Jury, without any objection from any one. All these facts must be assumed as none of them are down the court as the court as the court as the court as the c

disposed of all the questions which were orally decussed before us. We have also carefully consider all the allegations of error contained in a printed by submitted to us, and it is sufficient to say of them the they are clearly without foundation, and were surciently considered and properly disposed of in topinions in the Supreme Court.

The judgment must be affirmed.

All concur—Judge Foiger absent.

GEORGE D. ELDRIDGE,

Clerk to Judges Court of Appeals.

Dolan will now be hanged on the 14th inst. for the murder of James H. Noe in August last. He felt keenly the awful position in which the decision left him; but the awful position in which the decision left him; but it was not until his counsel, Mr. W. F. Howe, informed him of the decision that he gave up all hope. A despatch from Albany early in the morning brought news of the decision to this city, and shortly after the arrival of the telegram a Herallo reporter called on Dolan in his ceit. The light of hope was so strong in the wretched follow that he cherished the belief that the telegram was an "April fool arrangement" and refused to admit to himself that all chance for life was passed. When he heard from his counsel that the Court had decided adversely in his case he remarked, "Weil, it can't be helped; when a dog is down keep him down."

Sheriff Conner is already making preparations for the execution of Dolan, "Yesterday he ordered the gallows, on which the three negroes were hanged in December last, to be taken from the loft where It has been stored since that memorable legal tragedy. As Good Friday falls on the 14th it is probable that the Governor will grant Dolan a further respite. Two deputy sheriffs will be in the company of Dolan until the day he is brought out for execution in order to frustrate any attempts at suicide.

THIRD AVENUE BANK.

DECISION IN THE DECKER CASE-THE PAPERS SENT TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR MIN In the case of Thompson. W. Decker, ex-President of

the Third Avenue Savings Bank, Judge Duffy rendered the following decision yesterday:-

Mr. Decker was accused by Mrs. Georgina F. Levien, a depositor, with having on the 26th of January, 1874, signed a false and fraudulent report by which she and others were induced to deposit their savings. A false system of bookkeeping had been obconnection with it. Fictitious values had been given to bonds to swell the assets and make less the losses occasioned by bad investments on the part of the man-agers of the bank, and so precarious had become its condition that many of the officers resigned, while its condition that many of the officers resigned, while many that remained solicited Mr. Decker to accept the presidency, believing that his well known integrity as a business man would give confidence to the depositors. Mr. Decker, during his connection with the bank, received no pecuniary remuneration for his sorvices. Mr. Decker gave a guarantee bond to secure interest on the Tarrytown estate, and under this bond he was to pay \$500 per anaum, which he did pay voluntarily, and he also executed another bond with others for \$100,000 to place the bank in a stronger position, and in this bond he was obligated to pay \$2,500. Mr. Decker had no connection with the bank previous to his becoming its president, and during his presidenty the whole expenses of the bank were less than they formerly paid their president for his salary. Mr. McDonald, an expert accountant, certifies that had he free access to the books he would have made an affeated with a gainst Mr. Decker, charging him with false and fraudulent statements, and from a subsequest examination of the books he entirely exonerates Mr. Decker from any intentional fraud upon the depositors, as a true knowledge of the financial condition of the bank was concealed by false entires, which in itself was calculated to deceive any trustee who had not been connected with the bank prior to 1873. From this returns of the evidence the Court believes that the accused did not willfully or fraudulently aid or abot the wrong doings of the other officers of the bank; but inasmuch as Mr. Decker assumed the trust he became amenable to all its obligations, and as a business man he should have hestated to affix his signature to the report without first having taken at least the ordinary precaution of a personal examination of the books of the bank. Ignorance of the law is no excuse for its violation, and Mr. Decker should have taken the same care of the secure and the necole that he would of his own. Mr. of a personal examination of the books of the oblation, and Mr. Decker should have taken the same care of the moneys of the people that he would of his own. Mr. Decker is acquitted of any criminal intent, but his attaching his signature to a paper which had the effect of deceiving the Bank Superintendent and the depositors is an act which even, though done with no intent to deceive, this Court would not like to conione, but would rather have the District Attorney pass upon it. The Court believes that all laws governing the official acts of those who are intrusted with the savings of the poor should be construed strictly in favor of the depositors. The papers will, therefore, be sent to the District Attorney for his consideration.

PAYING A DIVIDEND.

The People's Savings Bank, located at the corner of Third avenue and Twenty-third street, which suspended several months ago, began paying out a divi-dend of thirty-three and one-third per cent to its cred-itors yesterday morning at ten o'clock. Despite the rain, a very large number of men and women visited the place during banking hours, all of whom were promptly paid. It is believed that the last cent of this dividend can be paid within two weeks.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Baldwin, Lowell & Co., dealers in silks, &c., of No. 187 Eighth avenue, have been sold out by the Sheriff. A large number of the creditors of Messra Harris, Richmond & Shafer, wholesale ciothiers, of No. 550 Broadway, assembled yesterday afternoon at the office of Register John Fitch, No. 345 Broadway, to attend a meeting for the purpose of electing an assignee. A com-munication was received from the bankrupt firm stating that the names of some of their creditors had been inad-vertently omitted from the list which they had made out to serve as a guide for the person who served the notices of the meeting, for which reason all the creditors had not been notified. For that reason the election of an out to serve as a guide for the person who served the notices of the meeting, for which reason all the creditors had not been notified. For that reason the election of an assignee was not gone into. A committe was appointed to examine into the affairs of the bankrupts, which is to report at the next meeting. About affly debit were proven, aggregating about \$175,000; after which the meeting adjourned until next Tuesday. The largest creditors of the insolvent firm are as follows:—

Joseph Brooke & Co., England, \$57,932; James F. White & Co., \$25,926; Larbeyt & Co., \$5,122; A. L. Scott. Brooklyn, \$5,990; John R. Harris, trustee, \$10,000; Pennis De Courcy, \$4,202; A. B. Carter, \$5,000; Fastman & Co., \$4,185; John J. Scott, \$4,220; Theodore Timpson, \$2,504; J. Bensusan, \$3,000; H. Bernheimer & Co., \$3,256; Grimshaw Bros., Paterson, N. J., \$2,337; T. W. Sprague & Co., Newark, N. J., \$2,166; Harding, Colbey & Co., \$3,000; H. E. Bostwick Connecticut, \$2,171; K. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., \$2,919; Danforth, Clark & Co., Boston, \$3,000; Tiffanj & Co., \$2,605.

At the first meeting of the creditors of Morris & Jacob Peiser, held yesterday as Register Fitch's office, Mr. Henry Sinon was elected ansighnes. Six debts were proven, amounting to about \$3,000, among which were the following:—Watter Laps, \$614; Louis Lypman, \$385; H. Brassheira, \$466; A. Servison, \$576.

The first meeting of the creditors of Franklin Rorton, jewsiler, was held yesterday before Register Dwight, of No. 7 Beskman street. Thirty-four claims were proven, amounting to the heady of the decision of Franklin Horton, was accepted.

The first meeting of the creditors of John M. & Henry E. Atwater, which was to have been held yosterday at the office of Register Ketchum, Bennett Building, was adjourned till May 9. The following debte were proved:—Wilbert & Wallace, Pittsburg, \$2,025; O. S. & H. G. Smiley, \$500 91; Walter Carr & Co., \$570 82, and William Borsi, \$333.

The reditors of Daniel Drew will hold their deri meeting on Thursdon and inner cents in lour inst